

Government Test #3
BCHS
Leavins

1. The “parent country” of the United States is what?
 - a. The Holy Roman Empire
 - b. The Holy Bible since the United States is a Christian nation
 - c. The Kingdom of France
 - d. The United Kingdom of Great Britain
 - e. Canada
2. What kingdom was founded in 1707?
 - a. The Kingdom of France
 - b. The Kingdom of Sicily
 - c. The United Kingdom of Great Britain
 - d. The Kingdom of Mexico
3. The Kingdom of France was composed of England and Scotland in 1707.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. England was (and is) the largest component of Great Britain.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Which of the following was NOT one of the three big ideas from English life and government that was brought by them to North America in the 1600s and 1700s?
 - a. Ordered Government
 - b. Southern Values
 - c. Limited Government
 - d. Representative Government
6. English colonial government established such offices and institutions as sheriff, coroner, assessor, justice of the peace, grand juries, and counties.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. The mentality that government had to follow proper procedures of governing (due process), and that individuals had certain rights that government must respect and protect are examples of what?
 - a. Limited Government
 - b. Representative Government
 - c. Socialist Government
 - d. Fascist Government
 - e. Anarcho-syndicalism
8. The English had a deeply-rooted system of representative government in what institution?
 - a. The Church of England
 - b. The House of Commons in Parliament
 - c. His Majesty the King, God's Representative on Earth
 - d. Congress
 - e. Manchester United
9. During much of the North American colonial period, what English/British institution shared power with the monarchy (King or Queen)?
 - a. The English Premier League
 - b. The Royal Navy
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Monty Python's Flying Circus
 - e. The Tower of London
10. Representative government and democracy were invented in the United States of America, the greatest nation in the world.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Which of the following was NOT a landmark document in the development of English government?
 - a. The Magna Carta
 - b. The Communist Manifesto
 - c. The Petition of Right
 - d. The English Bill of Rights

12. Which English document was an agreement between the English king and the English aristocracy, an agreement that limited the powers of the king relative to the nobility?
- a. The Magna Carta
 - b. The Communist Manifesto
 - c. The Petition of Right
 - d. The English Bill of Rights
 - e. Humanae Vitae
13. What English document was developed in the wake of the Glorious Revolution of 1688?
- a. The Magna Carta
 - b. The Communist Manifesto
 - c. The Petition of Right
 - d. The English Bill of Rights
 - e. Humanae Vitae
14. What English document signed by King Charles I limited royal power by requiring that new taxes be authorized by Parliament, and not by the king alone.
- a. The Magna Carta
 - b. The Communist Manifesto
 - c. The Petition of Right
 - d. The English Bill of Rights
 - e. Humanae Vitae
15. The thirteen colonies that ultimately became the original states of the United States of America were created over a span of around how many years?
- a. About 125 years
 - b. About 200 years
 - c. About 225 years
 - d. The United States of America was never colonial because it's the greatest power in the world
16. The first sustained English colony was in Jamestown, Virginia, and was established in what year?
- a. 1607
 - b. 1776
 - c. 1861
 - d. 1933
 - e. 1969
 - f. 1992

17. The last of the original 13 colonies that would become a state was what?
- a. New York
 - b. Texas
 - c. Florida
 - d. New Hampshire
 - e. Georgia
 - f. Alabama
18. Who appointed the royal governors in the royal colonies in North American British colonies?
- a. The Electoral College
 - b. Congress
 - c. The King
 - d. The Royal Navy
 - e. The Church of England
19. When did 13 British colonies in North America declare their secession (withdrawal) from Great Britain?
- a. April 1775
 - b. July 1776
 - c. October 1781
 - d. September 1783
 - e. September 1787
20. For most of the colonial period in the 1700s, Britain's North American colonies had been given a great deal of freedom to govern themselves, a hands-off policy known as what?
- a. Helter Skelter
 - b. Easy Peazy Lemon Squeezy
 - c. Benign Neglect
 - d. Laissez Les Bon Temps Roulez
 - e. You can go your own way
 - f. I do what I want...Whatever!
21. What was the key event that led to the British government changing its policies toward her colonies in North America?
- a. The British music invasion of the sixties
 - b. The French Revolution
 - c. The Pastry War
 - d. The Seven Years' War
 - e. The Death of Princess Diana

22. Great Britain gained a great deal of territory via the Treaty of Paris of 1763, a situation derived from what event?
- Its victory in the Napoleonic Wars
 - Its victory in the Pastry War
 - The solving of the Princess Diana mystery death
 - Its victory in the Seven Years' War
 - All of the above
23. Per the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, who obtained New Orleans?
- The French
 - The British
 - The Americans
 - The Russians
 - The Spanish
 - The Dutch
24. Per the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, who obtained the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River, plus the City of Mobile?
- The French
 - The British
 - The Americans
 - The Russians
 - The Spanish
 - The Dutch
25. Per the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, who got Canada?
- The French
 - The British
 - The Americans
 - The Russians
 - The Spanish
 - The Dutch
 - The Canadians in that Canada became independent in 1763
26. After the Seven Years' War, the British government wanted her American colonies to help pay down the war debt.
- True
 - False
27. Which of the following British policies did NOT help to trigger conflict between the British and her colonies?
- The 1765 Stamp Act
 - The Corn Laws
 - The Proclamation of 1763

28. From 1765 to 1774, the relationship between Great Britain and most of her North American colonies did what?
- Improved
 - Stayed the same
 - Deteriorated
 - We do not know, thanks to the misplacement of the English archives
29. What Colonial institution first met in September 1774?
- The Diet of Worms
 - The Westminster Assembly
 - The Gathering of the Tribes at the first annual "Be-in"
 - The First Continental Congress
 - The Wannsee Conference
 - The Yalta Conference
30. Fighting broke out between colonial militiamen and British troops at Lexington, Massachusetts and Concord, Massachusetts on what date?
- April 19, 1775
 - July 4, 1776
 - October 19, 1781
 - July 14, 1789
 - December 2, 1804
31. What institution first met in May 1775?
- The First Continental Congress
 - The Second Continental Congress
 - The National Assembly
 - The Legislative Assembly
 - The Directory
 - The San-Culottes
32. What institution declared independence from Great Britain on behalf of 13 colonies, established and maintained an army that fought against the British, established an alliance with the French government, and governed to some extent, the 13 states during the American Revolution?
- The Communist International
 - The Gathering of the Tribes at the Be-in
 - The First Continental Congress
 - The Second Continental Congress
 - The Yalta Conference
 - The Seneca Falls Convention

33. When did the major fighting come to an end in the American Revolution?
- At the Battle of Bunker Hill
 - At the Battle of Saratoga
 - When the Americans and French defeated the British at Lexington and Concord in April 1775
 - When the Americans and French defeated the British at Yorktown, Virginia in October 1781
34. On November 15, 1777 the Second Continental Congress approved what, thus submitting it to the 13 States for ratification.
- The Declaration of Independence
 - The Treaty of Paris of 1783
 - The United States Constitution
 - The Articles of Confederation
 - The Bill of Rights
35. The above-mentioned document established what?
- Declared independence from Great Britain
 - Ended the American Revolutionary War
 - The Federal government as we now know it
 - A league of friendship between the states
 - The individual and civil rights of American citizens
36. On March 1, 1781, who approved the Articles of Confederation
- Actually, the Articles of Confederation were never approved
 - The State of Maryland
 - The President of the United States
 - The U.S. Supreme Court
 - Great Britain and France
 - Both C and D
37. Under the Articles of Confederation, the Congress was unicameral (one-chambered).
- True
 - False
38. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress could declare war and peace, conduct foreign policy, borrow money, establish a monetary system, create a postal system, establish and maintain an army and navy, and establish standards of measurements and weights.
- True
 - False

39. What American governmental charter created a weak union of American states?
- The U.S. Constitution
 - The Bill of Rights
 - The Treaty of Versailles
 - The Articles of Confederation
 - The Atlantic Charter
40. Under what American governmental charter could Congress NOT tax, regulate commerce, enforce its own laws, and amend the charter without approval of all 13 states?
- The U.S. Constitution
 - The Atlantic Charter
 - The Articles of Confederation
 - The Westminster Confession
 - The Great Charter
41. What action ended the American Revolutionary War between the U.S. and Great Britain?
- The Treaty of Paris of 1763
 - The Treaty of Paris of 1783
 - The U.S. Constitution
 - The Passage of the Bill of Rights
 - All of these
42. Under this agreement, Great Britain acknowledged what?
- The independence of each of the 13 American states (former colonies)
 - The supremacy of the United States of America as the World's greatest nation
 - The Legitimacy of the Catholic Church and his holiness the Pope
 - Both B and C
 - None of the above
43. Under the Articles of Confederation, what did not go all that well?
- Interstate relations
 - War with France
 - War with Russia
 - Exploration of the Pacific coast

44. The revolt in Massachusetts in 1786-1787 in which indebted common folk revolted against government authority, a revolt which might have remained an obscure event, but helped spark the idea that changes in American government were needed, was known as what?
- The Boxer Rebellion
 - The Creedence Clearwater Revival
 - Shays' Rebellion
 - The Whiskey Rebellion
 - Prince and the Revolution
45. On January 21, 1787, the Virginia Assembly called for what?
- War with France
 - War with Great Britain
 - A meeting of the states to consider a plan for regulating interstate commerce
 - A meeting of the states to consider a plan for regulating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction among Native Americans west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - All of these
46. What did the poorly attended Annapolis Convention call for?
- Immediate war against Great Britain, but diplomatic action against France
 - Giving peace a chance
 - A large peace treaty with various Indian tribes west of the Mississippi River
 - A meeting for the purposes of reforming the government
47. What happened on February 21, 1787?
- Congress declared war on both Great Britain and France, to the shock of the Annapolis Convention
 - The U.S. invaded Canada in order to protect Native Americans from French cultural influence
 - Congress called for the states to send delegates to the Philadelphia convention
 - All of the above
48. Who called the delegates to consider "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations?"
- The President of the United States
 - The Secretary of State
 - The British Parliament
 - The Congress
 - All of these did this in concert

49. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were only authorized to make changes to the Articles of Confederation, not to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution.
- True
 - False
50. On what date did the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia convene?
- April 19, 1775
 - July 4, 1776
 - October 19, 1781
 - May 25, 1787
 - July 14, 1789
51. Which of the 13 states did NOT send delegates to what became the Constitutional Convention?
- Massachusetts
 - Pennsylvania
 - Georgia
 - New Hampshire
 - Connecticut
 - Rhode Island
 - South Carolina
 - North Carolina
 - Virginia
 - Maryland
 - Delaware
 - New Jersey
 - New York
52. How many delegates attended the Philadelphia convention?
- 13
 - 55
 - 270
 - 1776, to correspond to the momentous year
53. Those delegates who attended the Constitutional Convention became known as whom?
- The Philadelphia Eagles
 - The Framers
 - The Zwickau Prophets
 - The Loco Focos
 - The Sans-Culottes
 - The Bolsheviks

54. Who among the following were not at the Constitutional Convention?

- a. George Washington
- b. James Madison
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Benjamin Franklin
- e. John Adams
- f. Alexander Hamilton
- g. Both C and E

55. Where was the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia?

- a. Independence Hall
- b. The White House
- c. Paddy's Pub
- d. The Old North Church
- e. All of these
- f. None of these

56. Who was elected president of the CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION?

- a. George Washington
- b. James Madison
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Benjamin Franklin
- e. John Adams
- f. Alexander Hamilton

57. The deliberations of the Constitutional Convention were kept what?

- a. Open to the Public
- b. In French
- c. Secret
- d. Fun

58. Who is considered the "Father of the Constitution?"

- a. George Washington
- b. James Madison
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Benjamin Franklin
- e. John Adams
- f. Alexander Hamilton

59. How long did the Constitutional Convention last?
- From July 4, 1776 to October 19, 1781
 - From April 19, 1775 to April 30, 1789
 - From October 19, 1781 to July 14, 1789
 - From May 25, 1787 to September 17, 1787
 - From May 25, 1787 to April 30, 1789
60. Rather promptly, the Constitutional Convention decided to do what?
- Scrap the Articles of Confederation and write a new constitution
 - Scrap the Declaration of Independence and renegotiate with Britain
 - Scrap the Continental Army and replace it with a national guard
 - Scrap the Treaty of Paris of 1783 and resume the Revolutionary War
 - We don't really know
61. The Virginia Plan called for what type of legislature?
- A Bicameral Congress
 - Congressional apportionment based on population
 - A unicameral Congress
 - Congressional apportionment based on equality
 - Both A and B
 - Both C and D
62. The New Jersey Plan called for what type of legislature?
- A Bicameral Congress
 - Congressional Apportionment based on population
 - A Unicameral Congress
 - Congressional apportionment based on equality
 - Both A and B
 - Both C and D
63. The Virginia Plan was known as the what?
- The Mason-Dixon Plan
 - The Big State Plan
 - The Small State Plan
 - The Goldilocks Just Right Plan
64. The New Jersey Plan was known as the what?
- The Snooki Manifesto
 - The Big State Plan
 - The Small State Plan
 - The Born in the USA Tour
 - The Tony Soprano Family

65. Which of the following was NOT a part of the Connecticut Compromise?
- a. A Bicameral Congress
 - b. The Lower House apportioned by state population
 - c. The Upper House apportioned equally per state
 - d. The Senate would choose the Speaker of the House
 - e. The House would elect the Senate
 - f. Both D and E
66. The Connecticut Compromise became known as the what?
- a. The Big Sell-Out
 - b. The Great Compromise
 - c. An Offer They Couldn't Refuse
 - d. The New Haven two-step
 - e. The Day the Music Died
67. Why did Southerners want slaves to be counted fully as persons?
- a. To boost Southern representation in Congress
 - b. To reduce Southern representation in Congress
 - c. Southerners believed slavery to be wrong, and thus wanted to treat slaves as equals
68. Why did Northerners want slaves to be counted not at all?
- a. To boost Northern representation in Congress
 - b. To force slavery on the South
 - c. To call the Southern bluff
69. As a compromise, it was determined that slaves would be counted how under the U.S. Constitution?
- a. Fully as a person
 - b. Not at all
 - c. As three-fifths of a person
70. Under the new constitution, Congress could regulate what?
- a. Religious doctrine
 - b. Thought
 - c. Interstate Commerce
 - d. The utility of diamonds and other precious gems
 - e. All of the above
71. For 20 years, Congress could not restrict what?
- a. Freedom of Religion, particularly Evangelical Protestantism
 - b. The Importation of slaves
 - c. The import/export of potato chips and long matches
 - d. All of these

72. One might say that the new Constitution produced by the Philadelphia Convention was a bundle of what?
- a. Joy
 - b. Potential
 - c. Danger
 - d. Compromise
73. How many men signed the proposed Constitution?
- a. 13
 - b. 39
 - c. 55
 - d. 1776
74. To go into effect, how many states had to approve (ratify) the newly proposed United States Constitution?
- a. All 13
 - b. 12 out of 13
 - c. 11 out of 13
 - d. 10 out of 13
 - e. 9 out of 13
 - f. 8 out of 13
 - g. 7 out of 13
75. On what date was the proposed Constitution approved by the Philadelphia Convention, thus sending the constitution to the states for ratification?
- a. April 19, 1775
 - b. July 4, 1776
 - c. October 19, 1781
 - d. September 17, 1787
 - e. April 30, 1789
76. Which faction supported ratification of the proposed U.S. Constitution?
- a. The Federalists
 - b. The Anti-Federalists
 - c. The Conservatives
 - d. The Liberals
 - e. The Socialists
 - f. The Royalists
 - g. The Loco Focos
 - h. The Mugwumps
 - i. The Sans-Culottes
 - j. The Scalawags
 - k. King Jeremy the Wicked

77. Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, John Hancock, Samuel Adams were members of what party?
- a. The Federalists
 - b. The Anti-Federalists
 - c. The Conservatives
 - d. The Liberals
 - e. The Socialists
 - f. The Royalists
 - g. The Loco Focos
 - h. The Mugwumps
 - i. The Sans-Culottes
 - j. The Scalawags
 - k. King Jeremy the Wicked
78. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay were the authors of what?
- a. The Star Spangled Banner
 - b. The Bill of Rights
 - c. The Federalist Papers
 - d. Big Gub-mint is Bad
79. The above-mentioned writings are helpful in doing what?
- a. Promoting patriotism at athletic events
 - b. Promoting individual rights
 - c. Explaining the Constitution
 - d. Explaining the Tea Party's view of gub-mint
80. Which of the following was NOT a major objection made by the opponents of ratification?
- a. The ratification process itself
 - b. The lack of mentioning God
 - c. Prohibitions against State-printed money
 - d. The use of the term "Congress" instead of "Parliament"
 - e. The national government under the Constitution would be too powerful
 - f. The absence of a Bill of Rights in the original U.S. Constitution
81. What State was the first to ratify, an event that occurred on December 7, 1787?
- a. North Carolina
 - b. Rhode Island
 - c. New Hampshire
 - d. Delaware

82. Which State became the 9th to ratify, an event that occurred on June 21, 1788?
- a. Pennsylvania
 - b. New Jersey
 - c. Maryland
 - d. Georgia
 - e. New Hampshire
83. What two States---on a practical level---were really needed to ratify, in order to make government under the U.S. Constitution a success?
- a. South Carolina and North Carolina
 - b. Rhode Island and Massachusetts
 - c. Virginia and New York
 - d. New Hampshire and Connecticut
84. What State became the 10th State to ratify, an event on June 25, 1788?
- a. Rhode Island
 - b. North Carolina
 - c. Georgia
 - d. Virginia
 - e. Connecticut
85. What state, on July 26, 1788, became the 11th State to ratify?
- a. New York
 - b. New Jersey
 - c. Delaware
 - d. Georgia
 - e. North Carolina
86. What two states did not ratify the new Constitution---and thus were not really a part of the union---until November 1789 and May 1790?
- a. Georgia and South Carolina
 - b. New York and Virginia
 - c. Connecticut and Massachusetts
 - d. North Carolina and Rhode Island
 - e. Delaware and Maryland
87. What happened on March 4, 1789?
- a. The U.S. declared war on France
 - b. The U.S. declared war on Spain
 - c. The new Congress met under the new U.S. Constitution

88. What happened on April 30, 1789?
- a. George Washington became President of the United States
 - b. Saigon fell to the North Vietnamese
 - c. The Constitution was repealed due to lack of due process
 - d. All of these

89. Draw a Smiley Face

90. Draw a Smiley Face

91. Draw a Frown

92. Draw a face with mixed emotions

93. Draw a face demonstrating slight happiness

94. Draw Sadness

95. Draw Sleepiness

96. Write the year of your birth

97. Write the number 97

98. Write the number 98

99. Write the number 99

100. Write the number 100